

U.S. EPA Region 8
Enforcement Compliance & Environmental Justice Division
RCRA Compliance Evaluation Report

Date of Inspection: February 28, 2013

Facility Name: Stericycle Inc.

Location: 90 North 1100 West;
Salt Lake City

Mailing Address: 500 Foothill Boulevard
North Salt Lake City, UT 84054

Facility Contact: Steven McOmber
Area Manager
Environmental, Safety and Health

Facility Phone No.: 801-936-1171

Email Address: smcomber@stericycle.com

Notification Status: LQG

EPA ID Number: UTD988078150

Applicable Regulations: Utah Administrative Code, R315
Federal – 40 CFR Parts 260-270

Type of Inspection: Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI)

Time of Arrival: 09:00 hours on February 28, 2013

Time of Departure: 11:45 hours on February 28, 2013

Participants: David Duster, EPA Region 8
Jon Parry, UDEQ
Roy Van Os, UDEQ
Jeff Meeker, Stericycle
Jason Bennett, Stericycle
Chris Stromerson, Stericycle

**Stericycle
North Salt Lake City, Utah
UTD988078150
RCRA Compliance Evaluation Inspection**

Introduction

On February 28, 2013 I performed an announced Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) compliance evaluation inspection (CEI) at the Stericycle Inc. facility located at 90 North 1100 West in North Salt Lake City, Utah. The purpose of the visit was to assess facility compliance with the requirements of the Resource Conservation Recovery Act. I was accompanied by Mr. Jon Parry and Mr. Roy Van Os of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Facility and Hazardous Waste Management Overview

The Stericycle North Salt Lake facility is fully developed as a medical waste incineration facility. The facility operates a dual chamber controlled air incinerator, equipped with automatic waste feed and ash removal systems. The flue gas generated from the incineration process is first cooled by means of a waste heat boiler, which has the capacity to generate over 11000 lb/hr of steam. An evaporative gas cooler prior to the air pollution control scrubbing system further cools the flue gas. The first step of the air pollution control system is a multi-pass dry reactor, where carbon is injected to control potential emissions of dioxin, furan and mercury. The next state consists of an electrostatic precipitator that removes particulate matter from the gas stream. The resulting fly ash is classified as a hazardous waste. The medical waste processed at the facility is solid waste generated in health care or health care-related facilities, animal care, and research facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturing and distribution facilities and in the production and testing of biological material. Typical wastes include paper, plastic, cloth, diagnostic cultures, human and animal tissues generated by hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and other medical, dental and veterinary facilities; and expired and unused pharmaceuticals.

The Stericycle North Salt Lake facility is classified as a large quantity generator. The facility generates hazardous wastes from fly ash generated from air pollution control of the facility's medical waste incinerator. This waste is stored in a less than 90 hazardous waste storage area. The waste is shipped to the Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain facility for solidification and disposal.

Inspection Narrative

Mr. Parry, Mr. Van Os and I arrived at the facility at approximately 09:10 hours on February 28, 2013. I presented my credentials to the Stericycle employee participants identified above. Mr. Jason Barnett, Plant Manager provided us a brief description of the facilities operations summarized above. According to Mr. Barnett, any instance when the facility receives a hazardous waste container inadvertently, the container is picked up and disposed by Clean Harbors. The incinerator processes approximately 1550 pounds of waste per minute. Each charge of waste is on a 6 minute cycle. According to Mr. Barnett, any instance when the facility receives a hazardous waste container inadvertently, the container is picked up and disposed by Clean Harbors. The incineration process generates three principal waste streams: wastewater stream, bottom ash and fly ash. The wastewater and bottom ash are classified as non hazardous waste and treated and disposed as solid waste. The fly ash is classified as a D006 and D008

**VA Hospital
Salt Lake City, Utah**

hazardous waste. The fly ash is stored in large helios bags. Each full bag weighs approximately 1000 pounds.


Following this discussion, I reviewed the facility's hazardous waste manifests, land disposal notification documentation, emergency response and contingency plans and training records. One concern was identified during this review. I suggested that the training program include proper management and handling of the fly ash and identify the job title of employees who managed hazardous waste. In response, the facility provided training to their operators on proper hazardous waste management procedures for the handling the fly ash.

Following this review, we toured the facility's operation. All of the bags of fly ash were properly labeled and stored within 90 days.

Areas of Concern

1. There are no outstanding concerns related to this inspection. The facility promptly provided hazardous waste management training to their staff and provided me copies of the attendee roster, course contents and hazardous waste management procedures.

Prepared by:



David Duster, RCRA Inspector
U.S. EPA Region VIII
RCRA Technical Enforcement Program



Date

